

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 93 11:30:47 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #764
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 22 Jun 93 Volume 93 : Issue 764

Today's Topics:

 6 Meter Telephone RFI
 Broadcast IDs
 Cushcraft R7 antenna problem
 Heath keyer ID help
 Heathkit SB200 Lin Amp
 Interference on 137mhz band from tv station (2 msgs)
 KCBS (was Re: Broadcast IDs)
 Midland Power-Max Dual Band Antenna
 Motorola narrow band FM receiver & transmitter chips (2 msgs)
 Need example input for NEC
 Summary: Making home Ham Friendly

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 1993 16:32:10 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!srigenprp!frankb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: 6 Meter Telephone RFI
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

David Seeler (seeler@UPEI.CA) wrote:

& I have a quick question about 6 Meter interference to a telephone. I have

& Sun eve - was on 6 working Michigan stations when my neighbour
& came over and said that I was audible in two of their phones (they have 7 -
& hopefully not bad news). I stopped operating and went to the books. I have
&

& I am also getting into their FM baby monitor (it operates at 49.99 Mhz)
& but I am less hopeful of solving that one due to its probable WIDE Front
& end - but will try.

Did you ask if they were cordless phones? If so they operate at 46/49 MHz,
and you probably don't have a chance of eliminating the interference.

--

Frank Ball 1UR-M frankb@sad.hp.com (707) 794-4168 work,
Hewlett Packard (707) 794-3844 fax, (707) 538-3693 home
1212 Valley House Drive IT175, XT350, Seca 750, '62 F-100, PL510
Rohnert Park CA 94928-4999 KC6WUG, LAW, AMA, Dod #7566, I'm the NRA.

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 1993 15:39:24 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Broadcast IDs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C8zzyu.4zC@ucdavis.edu> ez006683@othello.ucdavis.edu (Daniel D. Todd)
writes:

>kirsanwa@catapult.anatcp.rockwell.COM wrote:

>

>: looks like the answer is greater than one. :-). How 'bout it Gary,

>: how many KCBS's could Columbia Broadcasting operate at one time?

>

>There can only be one KCBS. The other stations are KCBSTV and KCBSFM. I

>wonder if they are going to license a KCBSAM ?

A nit, on the license document for a suffixed callsign, there is a hyphen
between the basic call and the modifier. IE KCBS-TV and KCBS-FM. That's
the legal form of the call. It doesn't matter on radio, the hyphen is
silent, but it does matter on TV where the callsign is shown. Maritime
stations can also have 4 letter K and W calls, so CBS could have a KCBS
maritime station in addition to the above. It couldn't "broadcast" though,
so the answer remains 4. AM, or Standard Broadcast as the FCC calls it,
normally doesn't get suffixed calls, but it can happen if the same base
call is already issued to a TV or FM station. Note too that stations with
calls that differ only by suffix need not be owned by the same company,
though they generally are. Callsigns are "by request" for broadcast stations.
A station can request any call from it's block that is not currently issued.
A local station was smart enough to grab WKRP when that was a hit. Another
bit of trivia, WKRP is based on WQXI in Atlanta where the chief writer once
worked. My company once owned that station and I can say authoritatively
that the TV show was based on real life. :-)

Gary

--

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| Gary Coffman KE4ZV | | You make it, | | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary |
| Destructive Testing Systems | | we break it. | | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary |
| 534 Shannon Way | | Guaranteed! | | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary |
| Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | | | |

Date: 22 Jun 1993 15:21:09 GMT
From: topaz.bds.com!topaz.bds.com!ron@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Cushcraft R7 antenna problem
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I tested my R7 and it works as specified in their little graphs (or better) on all bands except 30 meters. The 30 Meter trap is evidently a known problem. Mine has it's resonant point well outside the ham band (great I guess, if I want to transmit on WWV). Cushcraft has offered others with the problem new traps (I didn't ask, 30 isn't all that important to me).

-Ron

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 93 17:22:42 GMT
From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx!jmaynard@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Heath keyer ID help
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C914KB.2t7G@austin.ibm.com> wme@prism.austin.ibm.com (Will Edwards) writes:

>I believe the HD-1410 could be the memory keyer they came out with.
>The paddles are touch-sensitive, and I believe it is compatible with
>newer rigs. The keyer is iambic-only--there is no way to switch to
>"non-iambic" mode.

The HD-1410 Micromatic is my favorite keyer. It's the one with the touch paddles and the membrane keyboard on the top, and can run off of any power supply, DC or AC, from about 8 to 18 volts or so. The other one the original poster described is the HD-10 (I think; I used to have one of those, too).

The touch paddles are the Micromatic's most controversial feature: folks either love them or hate them. They take a bit of fiddling to set up right, but once that's done, sending CW becomes almost effortless, with *no* motion of the paddles necessary (or even possible - they're fixed when in operating position, although removable for portability). Other folks I know, including a few who can ctually send faster than I can, hate them, though; they like

moving paddles instead. Fortunately, you can hang external paddles off the Micromatic, too.

--

Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 1993 16:33:38 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!yale.edu!news.yale.edu!
revco@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Heathkit SB200 Lin Amp
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm thinking of purchasing a used heathkit SB200 linear amp.
Anyone have any thoughts? Anyone have a used manual I could
get a copy of? current owner doesn't have one.
Thanks

revco@revco.med.yale.edu

jim revkin

KA1QJ

in CT

203-777-4297 (H)
203-785-7191 (W)

Date: 22 Jun 93 16:13:23 GMT
From: uhog.mit.edu!eddie.mit.edu!magnesium.club.cc.cmu.edu!news.sei.cmu.edu!
bb3.andrew.cmu.edu!andrew.cmu.edu!bt01+@RUTGERS.EDU
Subject: Interference on 137mhz band from tv station
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Scott,

Thanks for the clue about a CATV cable...

What you are hearing at 136.5 is the sound carrier from CATV channel
16 (pix 132, color 135.58, snd 136.5).

The intermittant beacon at 137.71 could perhaps be a subcarrier on
that CATV channel, or a mix with other sources.

It sounds as if your addition of a preamp has enabled you to pick up leakage from the cable system. I think that the leakage is below FCC specs (if you were not able to hear it before the preamp), so your approach to the CATV company would have to be a polite one...

Filters will probably not help, I think. Changing the arrangement of your antenna in relation to the CATV cable would probably help.

Best wishes.

- Bruce Taylor (blt+@cmu.edu)
wb3aya

Date: 22 Jun 1993 17:48:16 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!news.larc.nasa.gov!
grissom.larc.nasa.gov!kludge@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Interference on 137mhz band from tv station
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <kg9myXa00iV1E1Zqk0@andrew.cmu.edu> blt+@CMU.EDU (Bruce Taylor) writes:
>Scott,

>
> Thanks for the clue about a CATV cable...
>
> What you are hearing at 136.5 is the sound carrier from CATV channel
>16 (pix 132, color 135.58, snd 136.5).
>
> It sounds as if your addition of a preamp has enabled you to pick up
>leakage from the cable system. I think that the leakage is below FCC
>specs (if you were not able to hear it before the preamp), so your
>approach to the CATV company would have to be a polite one...

Oh, it's far, far worse than that. Not only can I hear the sound carriers, but I can also hear the video signals themselves. My neighbors can easily pick up all of the cable signals on a pair of rabbit ears; no overdriven preamplifiers required. As best as I can see, the cable TV folks don't seem to terminate any transmission lines; there are splitters on poles throughout the neighborhood that have unterminated F-connectors just lying there.

Oh yes, and the folks at the local airport can pick up the one of the channels in the comm band. If they can't get anything out of the FCC, I'm not even going to bother.

--scott

--

"C'est un Nagra. C'est suisse, et tres, tres precis."

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 1993 14:36:37 GMT
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!utnut!torn!watserve2.uwaterloo.ca!watserve1!mks.com!
richw@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: KCBS (was Re: Broadcast IDs)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The CBS TV station in Los Angeles (ch. 2) did indeed change its call from KNXT to KCBS-TV a few years back. There was no KCBS-TV before that time; the CBS network affiliate in San Francisco was, and still is, KPIX (ch. 5). For that matter, I don't believe KPIX is actually =owned= by CBS; my recollection is that it's owned by Westinghouse (or some entity called "Group W", which I believe is a subsidiary of Westinghouse).

So, now, the three major networks' TV stations in L.A. are KCBS-TV (ch. 2), KNBC-TV (ch. 4), and KABC-TV (ch. 7).

As for the AM stations -- the last I knew, the CBS AM radio station in Los Angeles was still called KNX, and the CBS AM station in San Francisco was still called KCBS. Both stations carry primarily news and have been widely known for decades in their respective coverage areas. If CBS is planning to swap AM calls too, I haven't heard anything about it (and, for what little my opinion is worth, I think it would be a massively stupid and pointless idea).

My basis for knowing the above is that I grew up in the San Francisco area, then lived in Los Angeles for about 15 years before moving to southern Ontario.

I'm afraid I've lost track of the FM situation. I know there was a KNX-FM once (in Los Angeles), but it went through several changes in format and call letters and I don't know what its status is now. I think there was also a KCBS-FM in San Francisco, but I may be wrong. Maybe people in L.A. and/or the Bay Area can fill us in on the current state of affairs.

--

Rich Wales, VE3HKZ, WA6SGA // richw@mks.com // Mortice Kern Systems Inc.
35 King St. N. // Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2J 2W9 // +1 (519) 884-2251

Date: 22 Jun 93 13:20:04 GMT
From: ukma!hgpeach@RUTGERS.EDU

Subject: Midland Power-Max Dual Band Antenna
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I recently finished installing a Midland Power-Max dual band antenna. (This antenna looks like a cellular antenna, is coupled through the glass, but operates on 2m/70cm.)

The problem is that even with the antenna mounted in a manner far exceeding the installation instruction's specifications, it still has an SWR of 4:1! There are no adjustments possible and according to the directions, trimming/adjusting the antenna length will have little effect upon the SWR.

Anyone else been down this path? Any suggestions?

73, Harold, N4FLZ
hgpeach@ms.uky.edu

--

Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

Date: Mon, 21 Jun 1993 20:21:43 GMT
From: spsgate!mogate!newsgate!dicarlo.sps.mot.com!r14793@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Motorola narrow band FM receiver & transmitter chips
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Motorola makes narrow band FM receiver and transmitter chips for the cordless telephone market, but are usable up to 450 MHz. (MC3362/3363 dual conversion FM receiver, MC2831A transmitter) The chips have built in varactor diodes and would readily lend themselves to very low power and very small synthesized FM ham transceiver applications with low parts count. The application notes which show some schematics for crystal controlled, free running oscillator and 10 and 265 channel synthesized applications.

My question is: have these chips been used in any construction articles where a pc board layout would have been provided? I don't subscribe to any ham publications at the moment, and have not for some time. Please post or email me any references you may have in regards to these chips

Thanks,
Dave DiCarlo
r14793@waccvm.sps.mot.com (internet)

Date: 22 Jun 1993 18:19:10 GMT
From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!casbah.acns.nwu.edu!

rdewan@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Motorola narrow band FM receiver & transmitter chips

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jun21.202143.21123@newsgate.sps.mot.com> David DiCarlo
<r14793@waccvm.sps.mot.com> writes:

>Motorola makes narrow band FM receiver and transmitter chips for the
>cordless telephone market, but are usable up to 450 MHz. (MC3362/3363

>...

some lines deleted for brevity

>My question is: have these chips been used in any construction articles

>where a pc board layout would have been provided? I don't subscribe to

>...

MC3362/3 Motorola App. Notes

MC3362 Gary Breed's article in Dec91/Jan92 QST, also in current Handbook,
Kit and PC board sold by A&A Engg.

MC3363 Nuts & Volts two months in summer of 1992 by Cyberlab owner Nick Goss.
-63 is packaged as a surface mount part only. Cyberlab promised
to have them mounted on a small board for easy integration. I placed
an order for a bunch only to get a card that they/their distributor
were out of it indefinitely. I finally picked up a few -62's at
Dayton for about \$1.70 each.

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          *   Rajiv   aa9ch/m   * 1
          *   r-dewan @nwu.edu   * 1
          *   CW only   on HF bands   * 1
          *   Icom 735   Ah2, Vibroplex * 1
*****
**                                     *1
**                                     *1
*   ***                                     *H
*   *   *                                     * *   *H
***** ***** *****
          ***                                     ***
```

Date: 22 Jun 1993 16:47:41 GMT

From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!umn.edu!
lynx.unm.edu!SantaFe!rmf@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Need example input for NEC

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Has anyone out there played with NEC antenna modelling code to model phased arrays? I want to model a 3 element phased delta loop array relatively close to the ground with NEC. This means that I need to feed the array with signals 90 degrees out of phase with a binomial 1:2:1 ratio. I need example input files to help me specify the problem to NEC. Does anyone out there have any input files which would show me how to specify the phased signal input to each antenna. Does anyone have input files they think are helpful which I could look at?

Since I'm occupying bandwidth ... Has anyone modeled short helically wound antennas like a shortened yagi. Again do you have an input file I could look at?

Please send Email to rmf@santafe.edu.

Thank you,
Rob Farber

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 1993 14:56:56 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Summary: Making home Ham Friendly
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1618@arrl.org> ehare@arrl.org (Ed Hare - KA1CV) writes:

>
>All work done on your house electrical system must conform with local
>code. Most local codes require that work be done by a licensed
>electrician.

Most local codes permit wiring modifications by homeowners as long as it's Code compliant and is inspected by the county inspectors. Generally, an electrician's license is only required for third party work for hire. A permit may be required if the value of the wiring exceeds some dollar figure, in Georgia that's \$300, but a homeowner can get a permit as easily as a licensed contractor. Note: if the structure is a multi-family dwelling, an apartment, or a business employing more than 25 people, or open to the public, more stringent rules often apply.

The above is not to say that unskilled amateur electricians should feel free to wire anything that they like. It's the responsibility of whoever does the wiring to make sure it complies with Code and is done in a workmanlike manner. That generally requires a certain amount of skill and experience. As a licensed electrical contractor, I have a vested interest in having the work done professionally,

but I felt I had to point out that hiring outside workers is not normally mandatory for homeowners.

Gary

```
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV          | You make it,      | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it.     | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way           | Guaranteed!      | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244    |                  |
```

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 1993 15:14:43 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <beerb.18.0@ccmail.dayton.saic.com>, <C8z5s1.Jq5@hpqmoea.sqf.hp.com>,
<C8zqDH.3In@news.claremont.edu>,
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: Ground rods (was: Making home HAM Friendly)

In article <C8zqDH.3In@news.claremont.edu> aross@jarthur.claremont.edu (Andrew M. Ross) writes:

>
>Putting ground rods through or into concrete is a Bad Thing. I've heard
>stories about concrete slabs (usually tower bases) that exploded when
>lightning hit.

This is an old wives' tale Andrew. Any conductor sufficient to conduct the surge current when in air or soil is even better when embedded in concrete. Only in cases where there are *no* conductors embedded in the concrete can the resistance to the surge be high enough to cause heating that will "explode" the concrete. The one thing concrete is *not* is a good insulator to lightning surges. As a general rule, you should always use conductors in concrete tower bases, rebar will do, as part of your ground system. See my posting about Ufer grounds for details.

Gary

```
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV          | You make it,      | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it.     | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way           | Guaranteed!      | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244    |                  |
```

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 1993 15:57:04 GMT
From: rtech!amdahl!amdcad!amdc12!brian@decwrl.dec.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <204u40\$ioe@jericho.mc.com>, <1993Jun22.061413.17345@news.tu-
ilmenau.de>, <206u9d\$30l@cville-srv.wam.umd.edu>
Subject : Re: Poor Operating Practice By 5A0RR

Scott Richard Rosenfeld writes:

>
> Still there would be no problem, if the world were perfect, and if a clear
> frequency REALLY were a clear frequency on BOTH ends of the QSO. If I'm
> in a QSO with a European station, and I'm talking when somebody calls
> a couple of brief QRL's, due to the proximity I may not be heard, and
> the guy in Europe won't really hear the QRL as he's not really listening
> for it. So the other American station starts using the frequency.
>
> Normally, this person would LISTEN on the Xmit frequency. However, in
> split operation, this third person isn't listening when my friend in
> Europe tells him that he's causing all kinds of QRM, and to please move.
> Using 100 kHz of the 20 meter band is STUPID because this kind of
> unavoidable effect happens a LOT, and on the busiest band there is.

Clearly, then, if the contesting mobs descend upon your QSO and you
can't ask them to leave because they're not listening where they're
transmitting, then you should go to where they're listening and
politely tell them that they're transmitting on top of your QSO/net.

:-) for the humor impaired

73,
Brian McMinnn N5PSS brian.mcminnn@amd.com

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 1993 18:13:30 GMT
From: olivea!sgigate!odin!chuck.dallas.sgi.com!adams@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <R10D6B1w165w@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us>, <C914KB.2t7G@austin.ibm.com>,
<1993Jun22.172242.6504@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Subject : Re: Heath keyer ID help

In article <1993Jun22.172242.6504@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>, jmaynard@nyx.cs.du.edu
(Jay Maynard) writes:

...stuff deleted...

|> The touch paddles are the Micromatic's most controversial feature: folks
|> either love them or hate them. They take a bit of fiddling to set up right,

|> but once that's done, sending CW becomes almost effortless, with *no* motion
|> of the paddles necessary (or even possible - they're fixed when in operating
|> position, although removable for portability). Other folks I know, including a
|> few who can ctually send faster than I can, hate them, though; they like
|> moving paddles instead. Fortunately, you can hang external paddles off the
|> Micromatic, too.
|> --
|> Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
|> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
|> "If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker

i own two of these critters. my favorite for mobile cw work. reasons:
the micromatic is pretty heavy for it's size and won't bounce around too
badly. fewer errors in sending with these over the benchner or other
paddles.

also: if you have single band rig and band is dead, you can practice random
code groups at any speed :-) really something that i hate, but it's cheap.

--

"This is UNIX(tm)! I know this." - Lex in Jurassic Park in front of
SGI workstation.

Chuck Adams, K5FO - CW spoken here....70+ wpm
adams@sgi.com

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 1993 17:24:40 GMT
From: s5!is1.is.morgan.com!is.morgan.com!rgm@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <g8Hc6B1w165w@earl1dom.UUCP>, <2060mm\$2qm@usenet.rpi.edu>,
<1993Jun22.092528.1@fnalf.fnal.gov>
Subject : Re: Apollo & hams (was Re: "If you believe they put a man on the moo

I think the best evidence that we landed on the moon is the laser reflector that
was installed on the surface
of the moon. It was left there so that we could accurately measure the distance
from the earth to the moon
by bouncing a laser beam off this reflector on the moon.
Though this device can't be seen by a telescope it can be "seen" by a high powered
laser.....

Robert Maire
WA2SNQ

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #764
